Computer Tutorial on MISR Satellite Image Data Products



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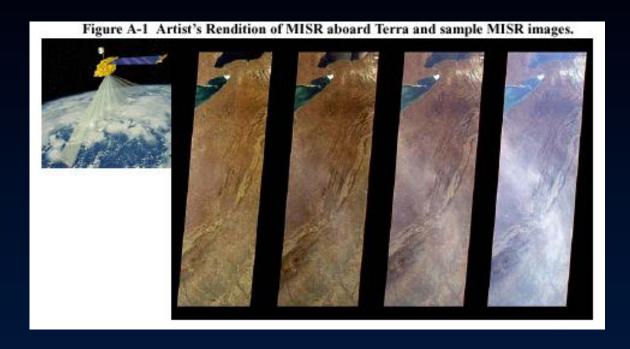
Quantitative Research Methods in Human Dimensions of Environmental Change within Eastern Europe Valmiera, Latvia

August 2010

Agenda

- Background and terminology
- Obtaining data, MISR browse tool and subsetting procedures
- Data extraction and processing
- Solving problems discussed in handout
- Information about re-projection tools

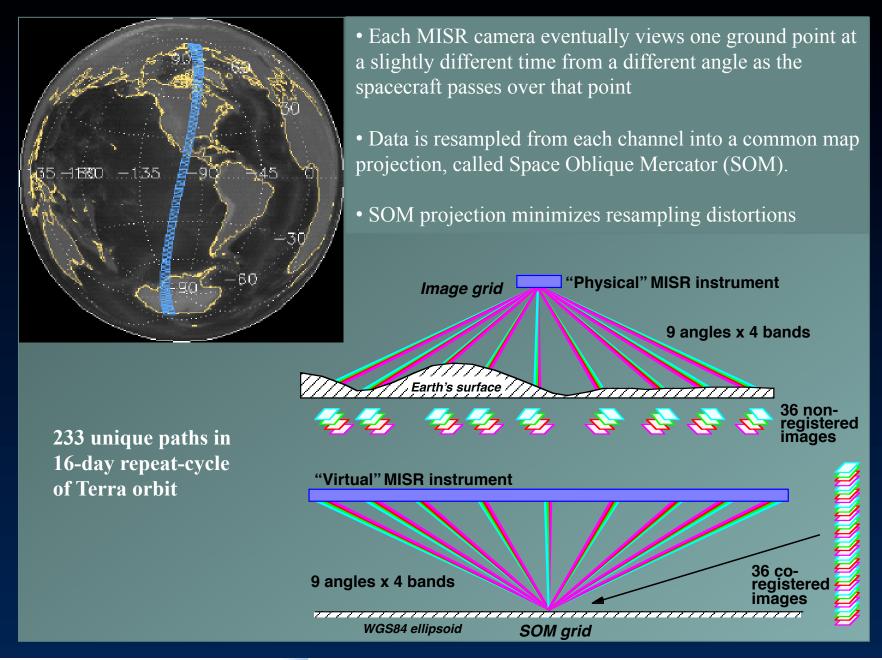
MISR Background



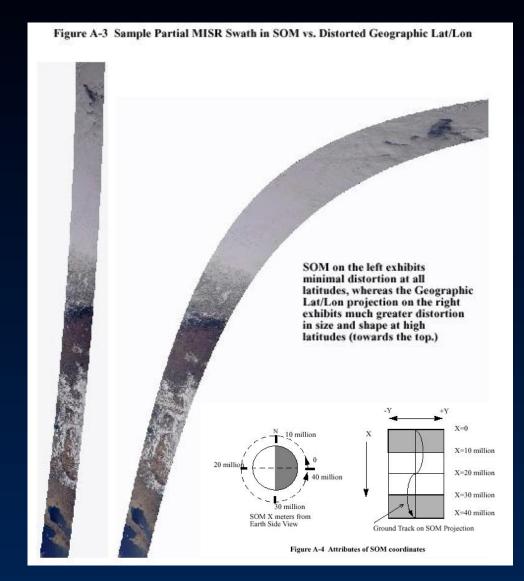
Four MISR images over Appalachain Mountains Nadir, 45.6 deg, 60.0 deg, 70.5 deg forward viewing cameras

To make use of angular as well as spectral information all (9 cameras X 4 bands = 36) pixels must be accurately co-registered

MISR Geolocation and Angle-to-Angle Coregistration



SOM Background



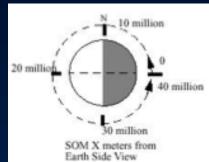
The Space Oblique Mercator (SOM) map projection was developed to support satellite which covers the same large geographic extent as MISR.

SOM was designed to minimize the shape distortion and scale errors throughout the length of the MISR swath near the satellite ground track.

SOM X is in the direction of the Spacecraft ground track and SOM Y is perpendicular X

SOM Projection Path, Orbit and Block definitions

- Terra satellite / MISR instrument follows a pattern of orbital cycles which repeats after 233 unique orbits
- Each of the 233 possible orbital cycle is called a path
- Paths numbers are always fixed in geographic position
- SOM defines a separate projection for each of these paths
- For MISR, a path begins at a particular longitude as the satellite crosses the ascending node
- Each path implies a specific longitude of ascending node, which implies a specific SOM projection
- Orbit number implies overpass time
- Orbit number increases throughout the mission
- Path number repeats every 233 orbits, 16 day coverage
- Block number subdivides each path in the North/South direction



Primary Level 1 Standard Products

Ancillary products

Ancillary Geographic Product
MISR AM1 AGP P028 F01 24.hdf

Level 1 standard products

Level 1B2 browse (JPEG)
MISR_AM1_GRP_ELLIPSOID_BR_GM_P028_O002510_AN_F03_0024.jpg

Level 1B2 geometric parameters MISR_AM1_GP_GMP_P028_O002510_F03_0013.hdf

Level 1B2 radiometric camera-by-camera cloud mask MISR_AM1_GRP_RCCM_GM_P067_O023963_AN_F04_0025.hdf

Level 1B2 georectified radiance product, global and local modes, organized by camera view angle (Df, Cf, Bf, Af, An, Aa, Ba, Ca, Da):

- v Ellipsoid projected MISR_AM1_GRP_ELLIPSOID_GM_P028_O002510_AN_F03_0024.hdf
- Terrain (blocks containing land only) projected MISR_AM1_GRP_TERRAIN_GM_P028_O002510_AN_F03_0024.hdf

Level 1 processing operates on each camera individually

Primary Level 2 Standard Products

Level 2 standard products

Level 2AS aerosol
MISR AM1 AS AEROSOL P028 0002510 F12 0022.hdf

Level 2AS land surface
MISR AM1 AS LAND P028 0002510 F07 0022.hdf

Level 2TC stereo
MISR_AM1_TC_STEREO_P028_O002510_F07_0022.hdf

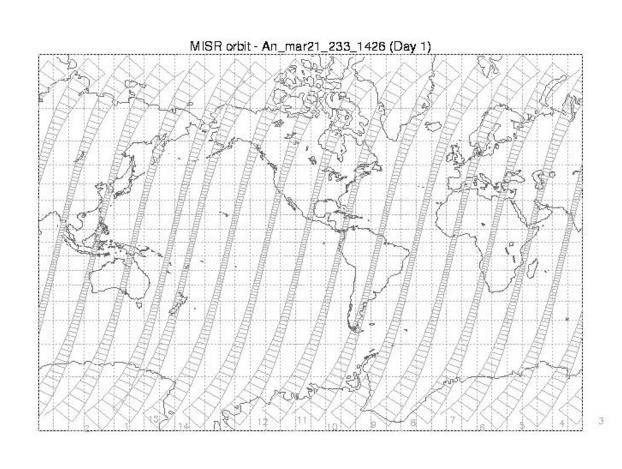
Level 2TC top-of-atmosphere albedo MISR_AMI_TC_ALBEDO_P028_O002510_F07_0022.hdf

Level 2TC classifiers
MISR_AM1_TC_CLASSIFIERS_P028_O002510_F07_0022.hdf

Level 3 Global Summaries

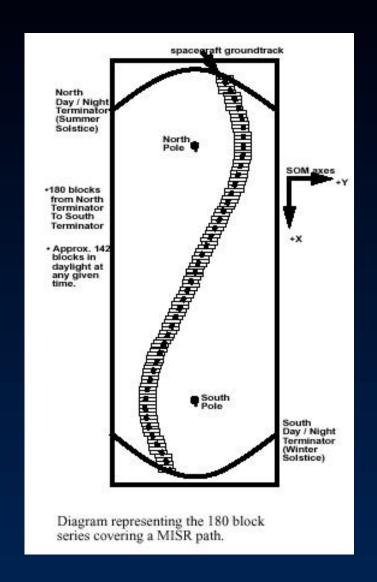
http://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov/PRODOCS/misr/level3/overview.html

MISR Orbital Paths/Blocks



MISR File format HDF-EOS "Stacked Block"

- 180 blocks are defined for every MISR product to make block index absolute
- However, roughly 142 blocks have data for any given orbit. The extra blocks are to allow for seasonal variation
- Files are in HDF-EOS format and are stored as a "stack" of blocks
- HDF-EOS routines do NOT assemble the blocks. That is left for the application or the MISR Toolkit
- •MISR data subsetted by block can be ordered using the MISR order tool to reduce data bulk

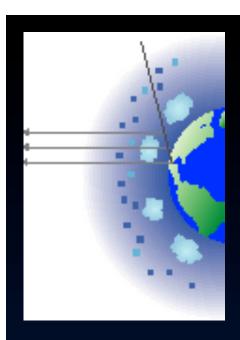


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Finding Information and Ordering MISR Data

- Obtaining MISR information
 - Documentation
 - Data Products
 - Data Processing
- Ordering, customizing and subsetting MISR data
- Tools available from the ASDC
- MISR Browse Tool



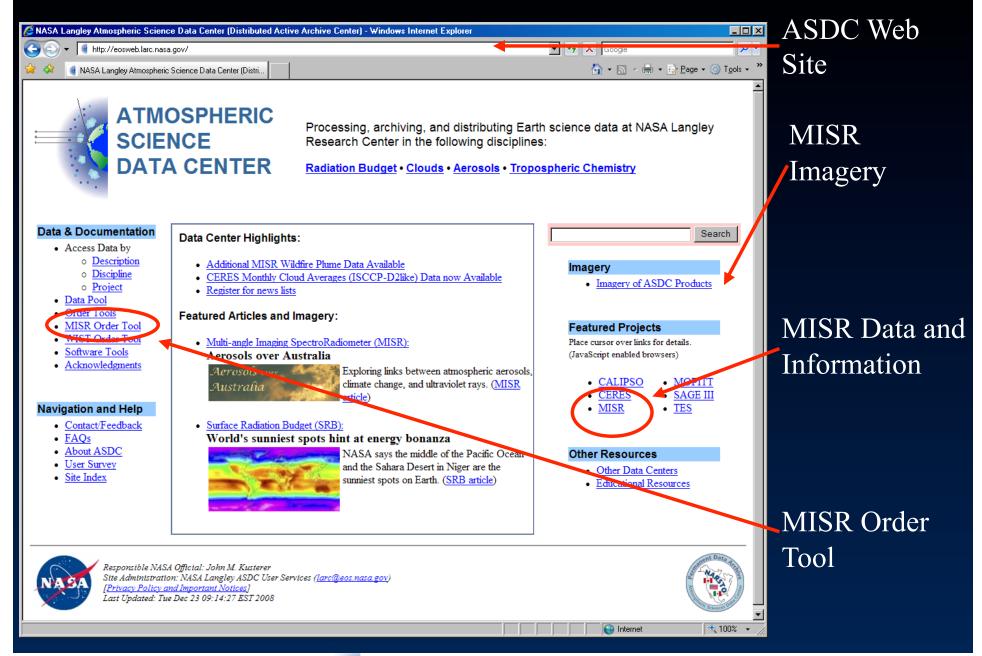
ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE DATA CENTER



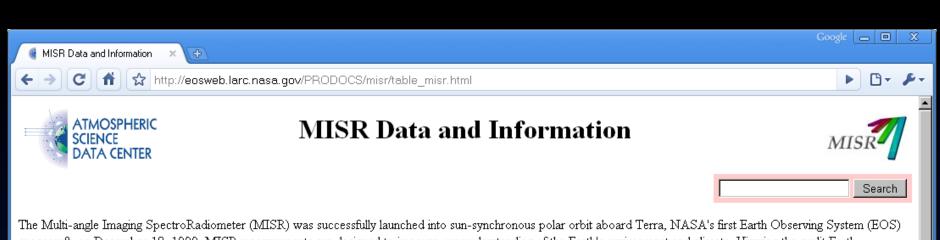
http://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov

larc@eos.nasa.gov

Where to Begin?



How to obtain MISR Data and Information



The Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer (MISR) was successfully launched into sun-synchronous polar orbit aboard Terra, NASA's first Earth Observing System (EOS) spacecraft, on December 18, 1999. MISR measurements are designed to improve our understanding of the Earth's environment and climate. Viewing the sunlit Earth simultaneously at nine widely-spaced angles, MISR provides radiometrically and geometrically calibrated images in four spectral bands at each of the angles. Spatial sampling of 275 and 1100 meters is provided on a global basis. The MISR FAQ and Observation Concept have more details about the MISR instrument. All MISR data products are available in HDF-EOS format, and select products are available in netCDF format.

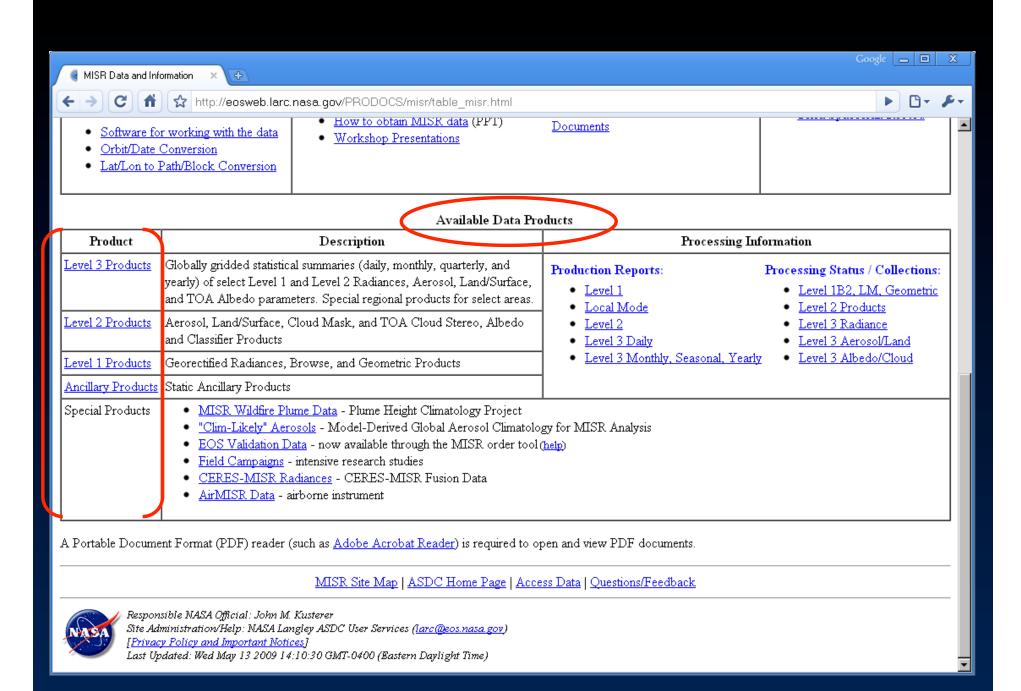
Notices, Features, and Latest News:

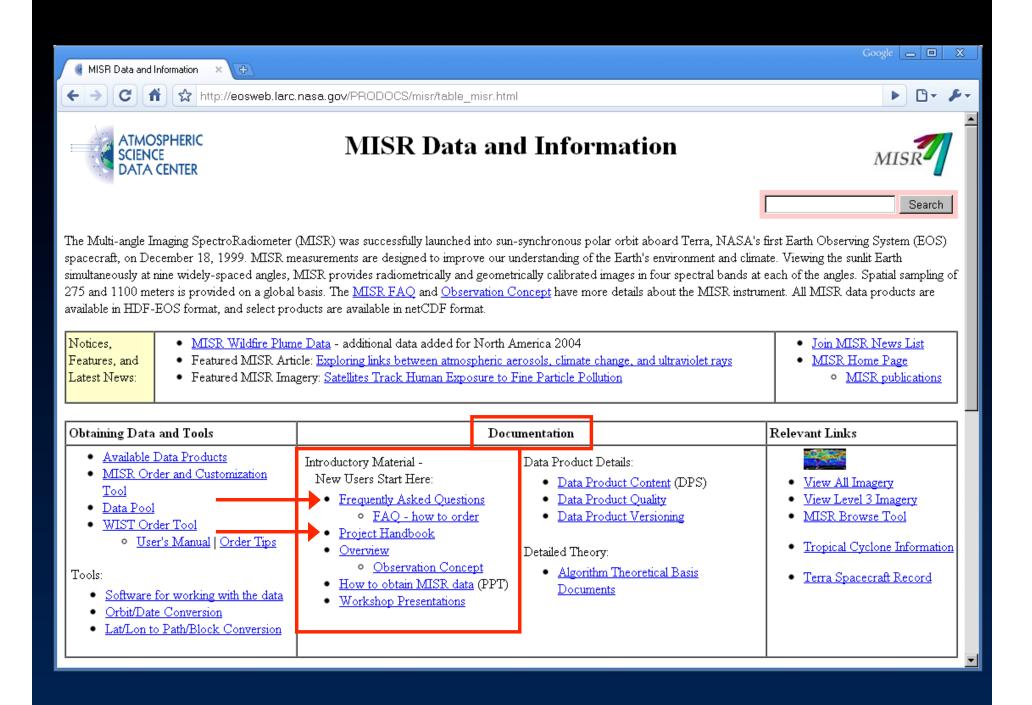
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- Featured MISR Article: Exploring links between atmospheric aerosols, climate change, and ultraviolet rays
- Featured MISR Imagery: <u>Satellites Track Human Exposure to Fine Particle Pollution</u>

- Join MISR News List
- MISR Home Page
 - MISR publications

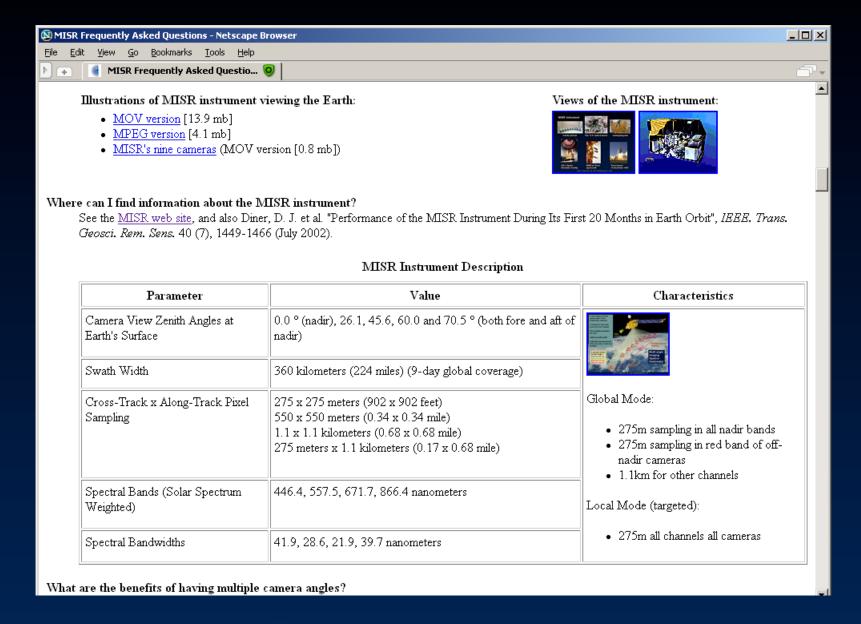
Obtaining Data and Tools	Documentation		Relevant Links
Available Data Products MISR Order and Customization Tool Data Pool WIST Order Tool User's Manual Order Tips Tools: Software for working with the data Orbit/Date Conversion Lat/Lon to Path/Block Conversion	Introductory Material - New Users Start Here: • Frequently Asked Questions • FAQ - how to order • Project Handbook • Overview • Observation Concept • How to obtain MISR data (PPT) • Workshop Presentations	Data Product Details: • Data Product Content (DPS) • Data Product Quality • Data Product Versioning Detailed Theory: • Algorithm Theoretical Basis Documents	View All Imagery View Level 3 Imagery MISR Browse Tool Tropical Cyclone Information Terra Spacecraft Record

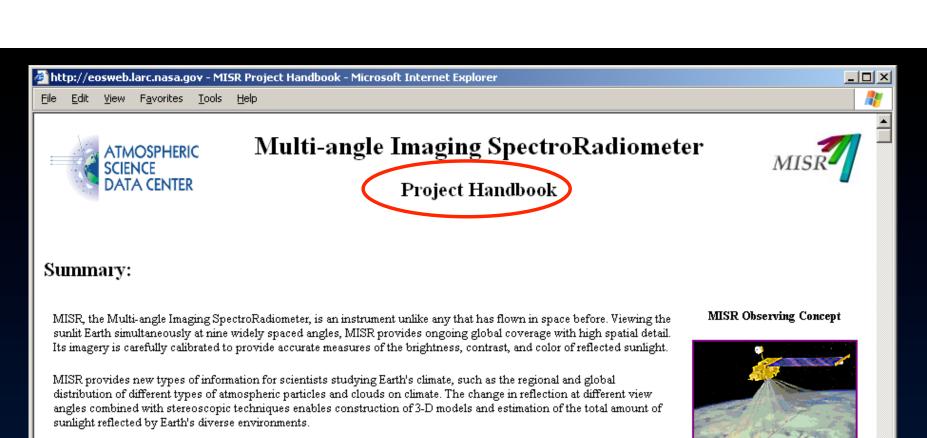
Continued ...





MISR Information - FAQ





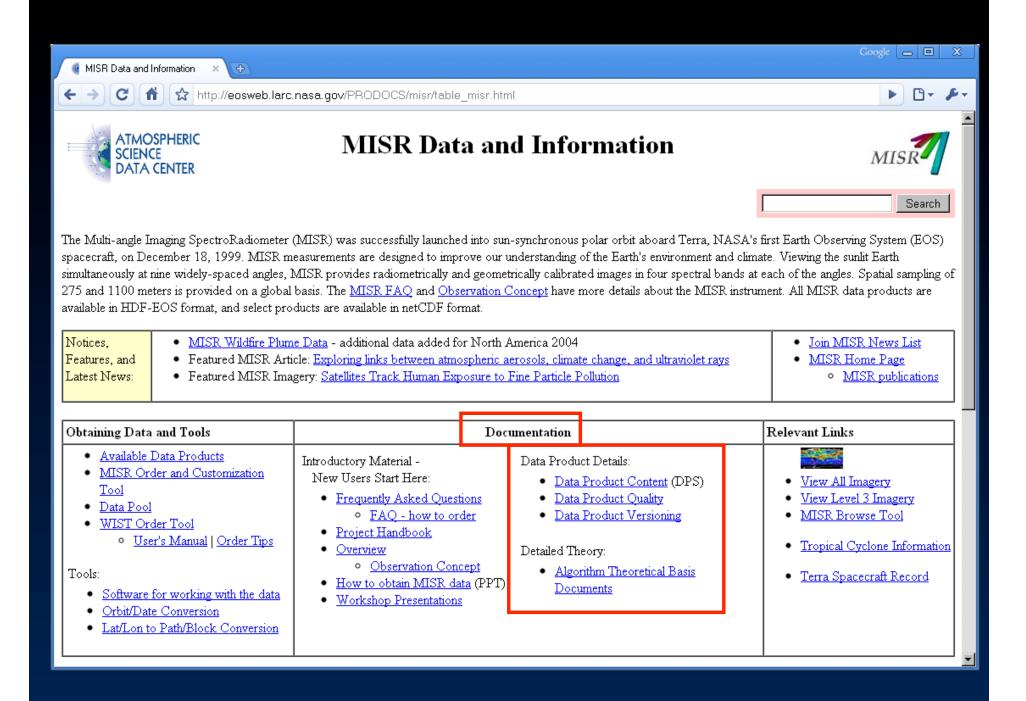
MISR was built for NASA by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena, California. It is part of NASA's first Earth Observing System (EOS) spacecraft, the Terra spacecraft, which was launched into polar orbit from Vandenberg Air Force

Base on December 18, 1999. MISR has been continuously providing data since February 24, 2000.

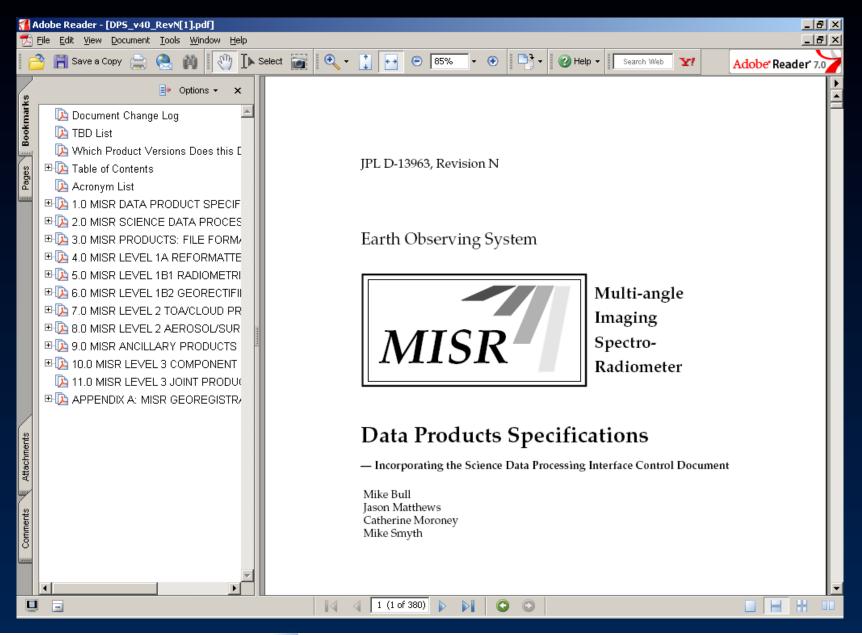
Table of Contents:

- 1. Project Overview
 - 1.1 Project Mission Objectives
 - 1.2 Geographic Regions
 - 1.3 Instrument Description
- Data Products
 - 2.1 Level 1 Products
 - 2.1.1 Level 1A: Reformatted Annotated Product
 - 2.1.2 Level 1B1: Radiometric Product
 - 2.1.3 Level 1B2: Georectified Radiance Product
 - 2.1.4 MISR Browse Product
 - 2.1.5 Local Mode Products
 - 2.2 Level 2 Products
 - 2.2.1 Level 2TC: Top-of-Atmosphere/Cloud Product



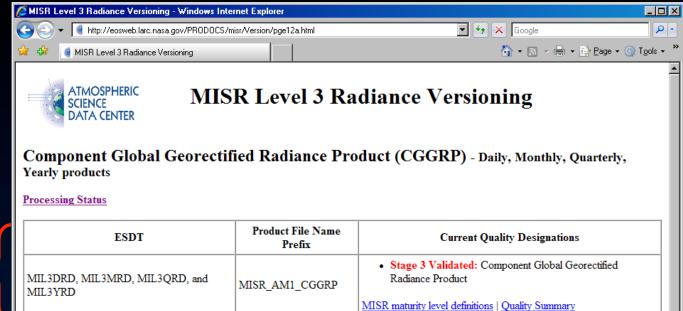


MISR Information – Data Product Specification



MISR Information -

Data Product Versioning

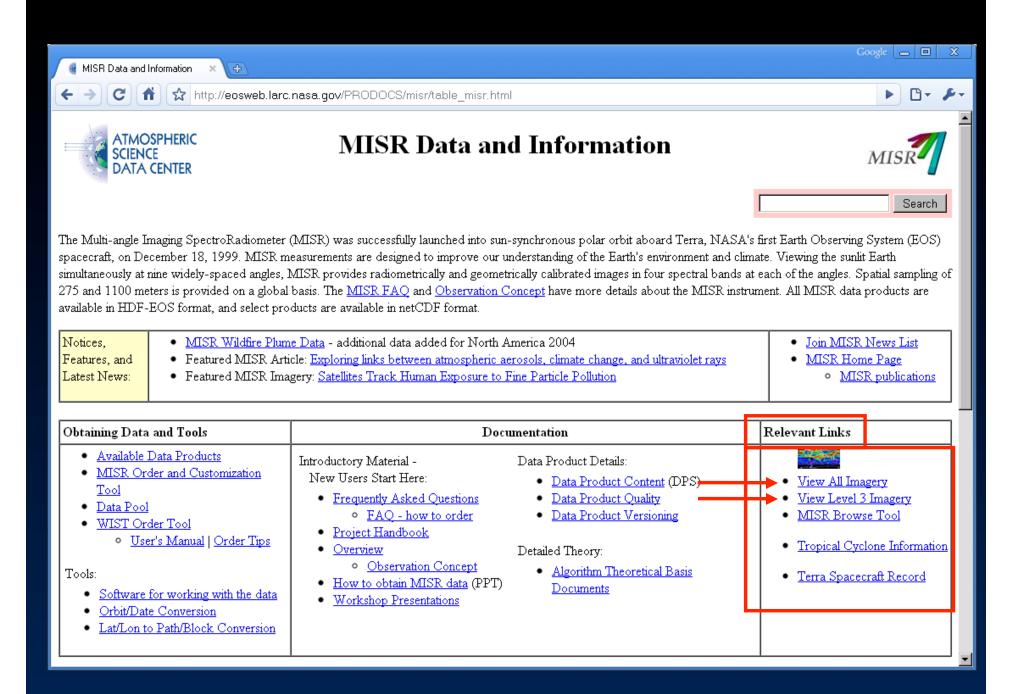


Data Products

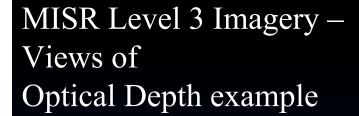
Note: Level 3 is a summary of Level 1. This page covers changes to the Level 3 software itself for each product version, but you should also consult the L1B2 Versioning statement for changes to the Level 1 data being summarized.

Ver. #	Production Start Date	Software Configuration/ Product Impact	Quality Transition
Current	12/01/2007	The entire mission is being reprocessed at this level.	
F04_0025		Data Product Specification Rev Q.	
		Product contains a new filed "RCCM Cateregory Count". This new field is a histogram summary of the Radiometric Camera-by-camera Cloud Mask (RCCM).	
F02_0023	08/01/2007	Data Product Specification Rev P.	
		No user visible changes.	
F02_0021	10/02/2006	Data Product Specification Rev O.	
		No user visible changes.	
F02_0019	12/01/2005	Data Product Specification Rev N.	
		No user visible changes, other than changes in Level 1 data being summarized (see L1B2	

Detailed Product History



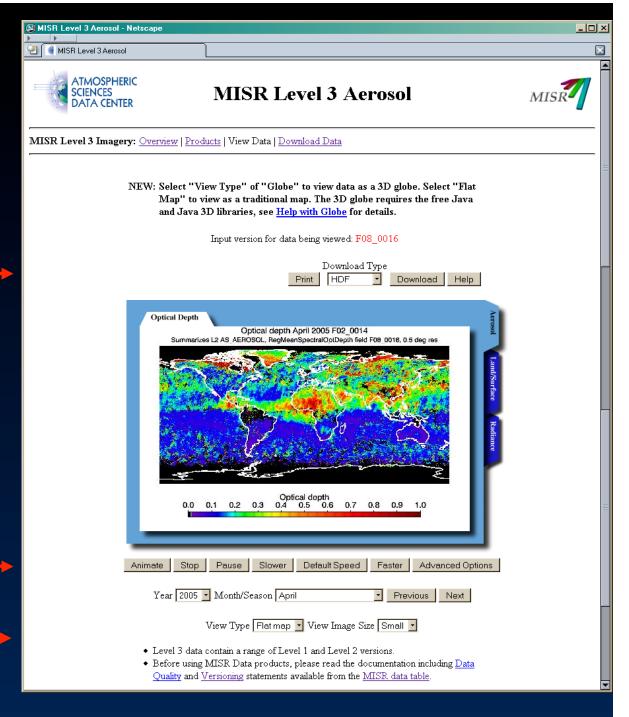




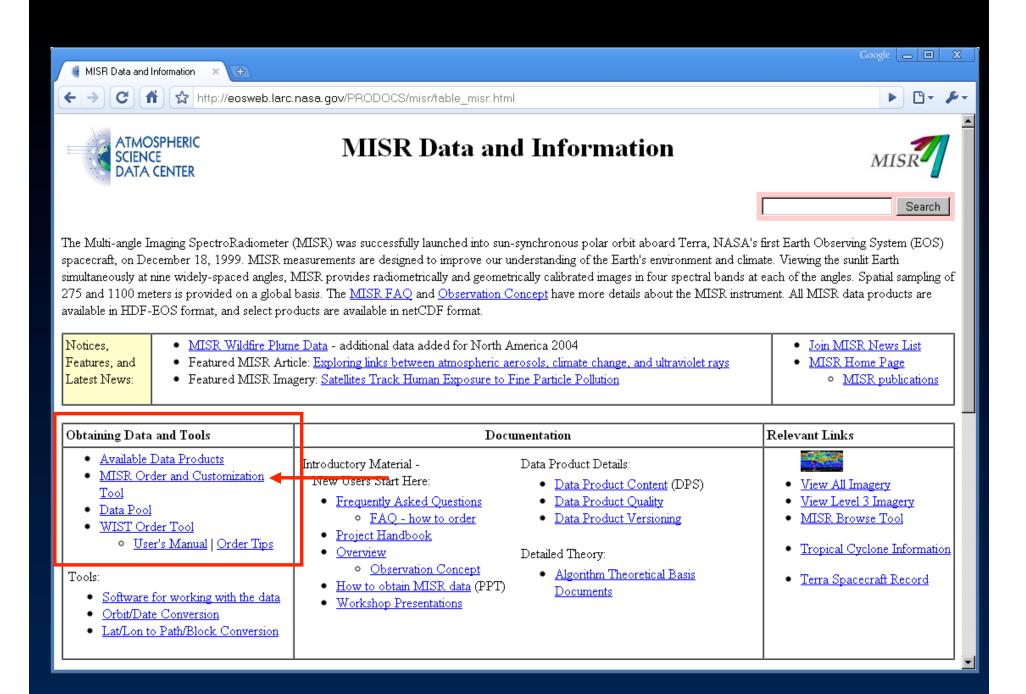
Print Image or Download Data

Image Selection & Animation Control

Map Display

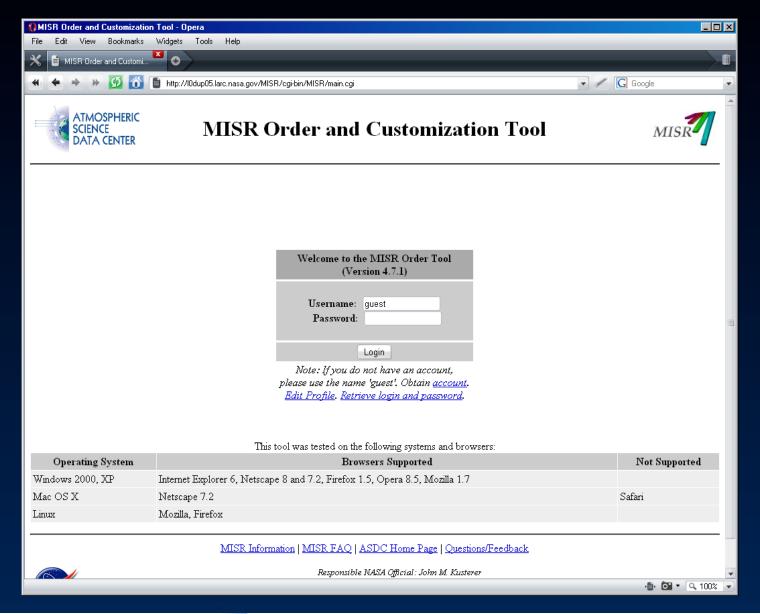


How to Order – MISR Order and Customization Tool



MISR Order and Customization Tool

Simple & Intuitive Order Interface

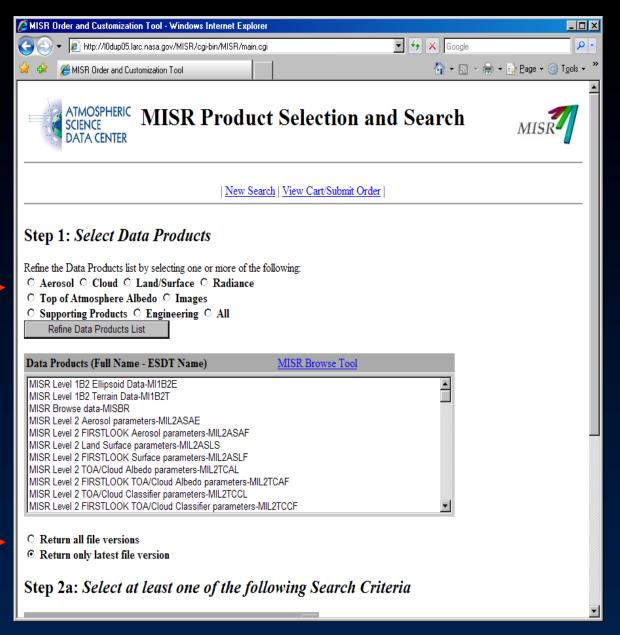


Order Tool - Search

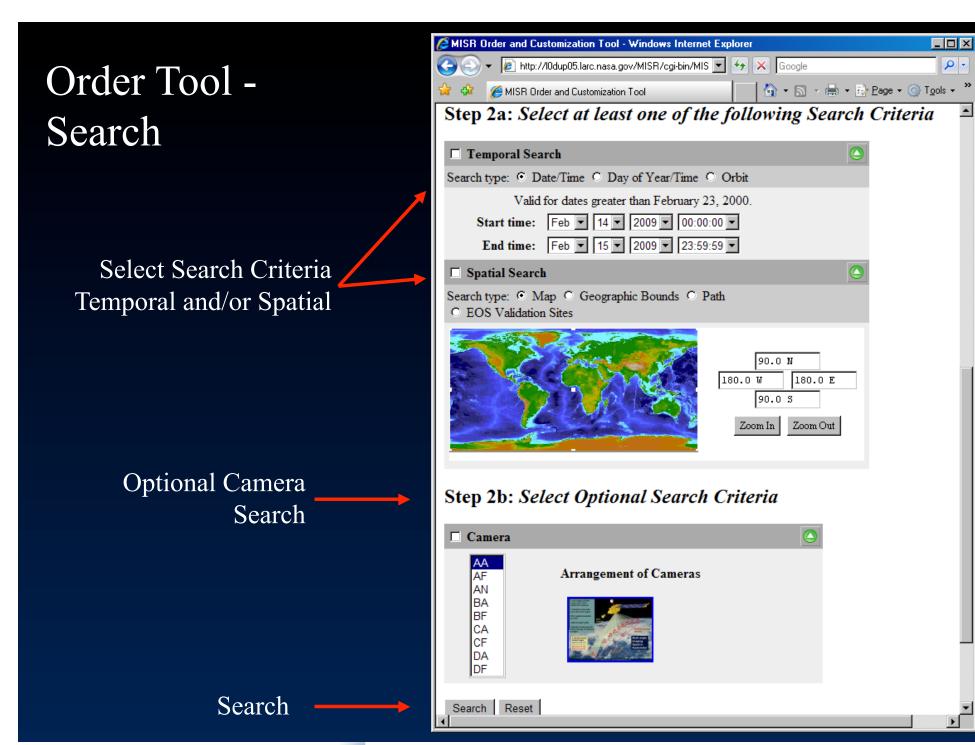
Refine Data Products

By Discipline

Select File Version



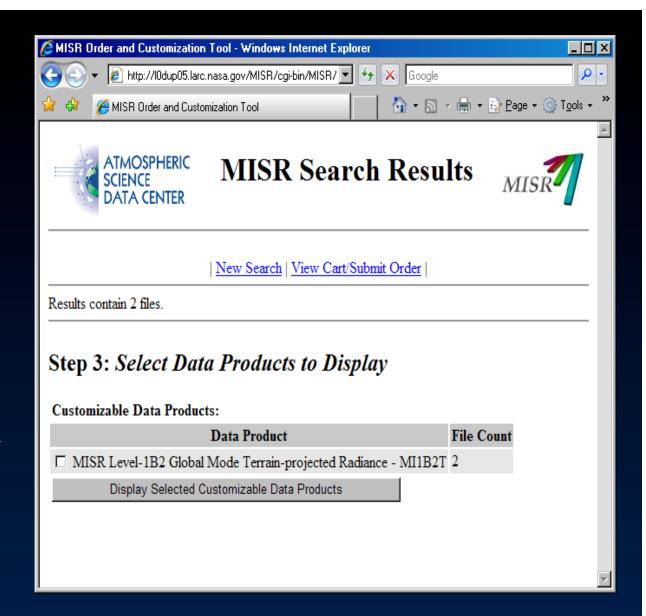
Continued next slide



Order Tool – Search Results

1 Data Product, for 1 day,over Australia,& latest File Version

Select Products to Display

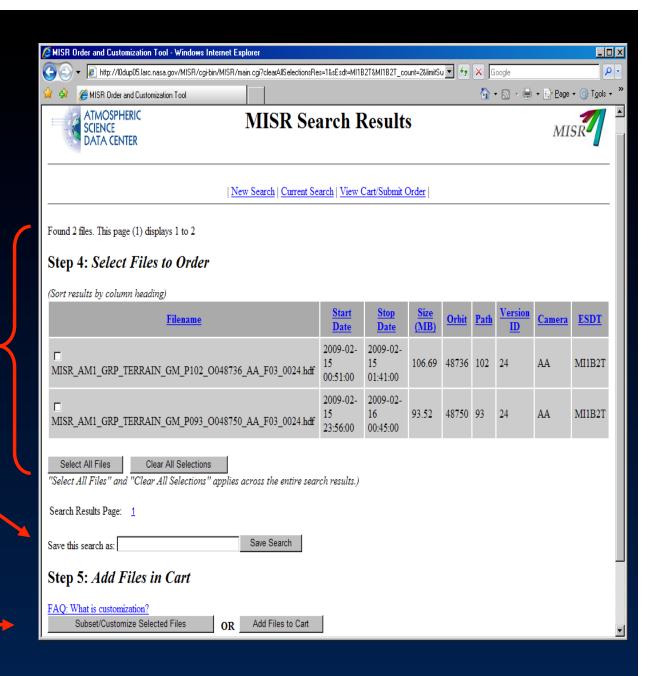


Order Tool — Search Results

Select Files to order &/or customize

Save this search

Order selected files or subset/customize

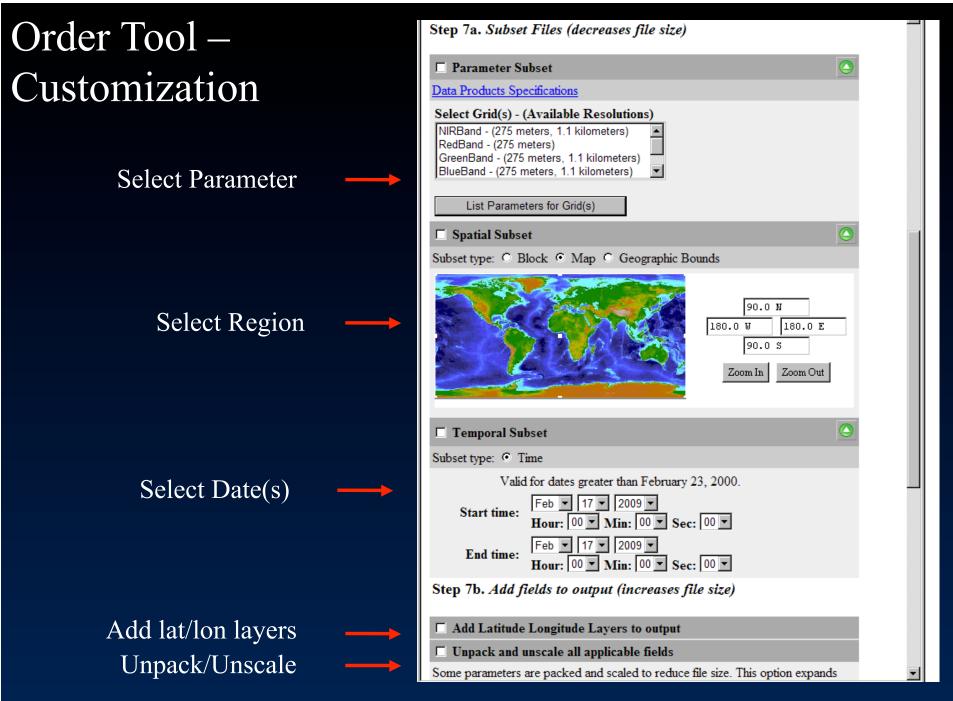


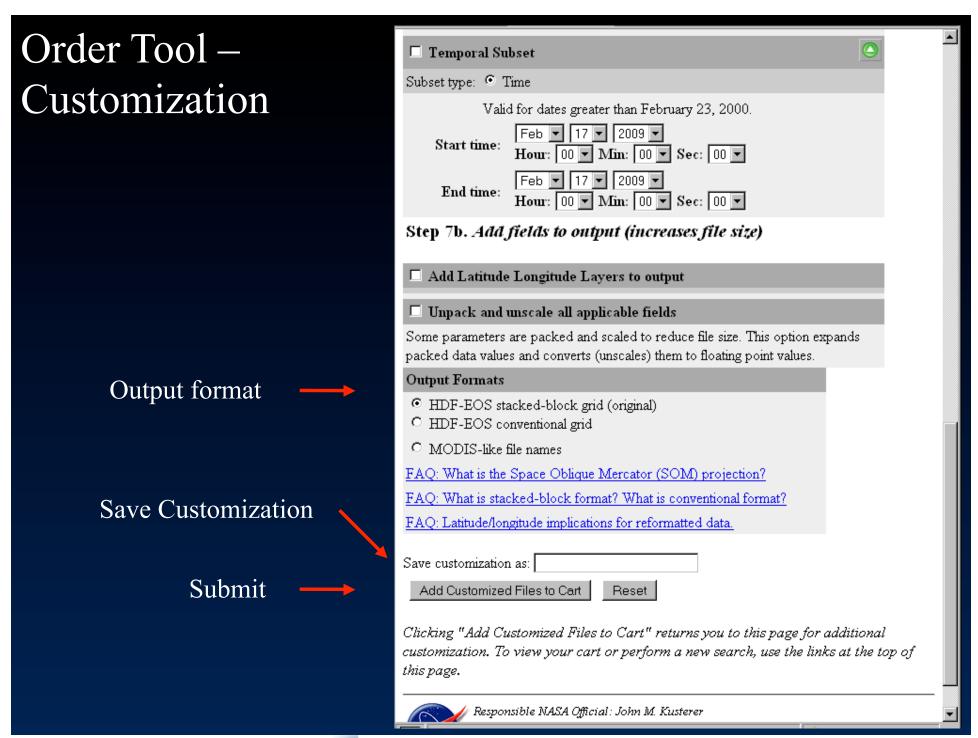
Order Tool – Customization

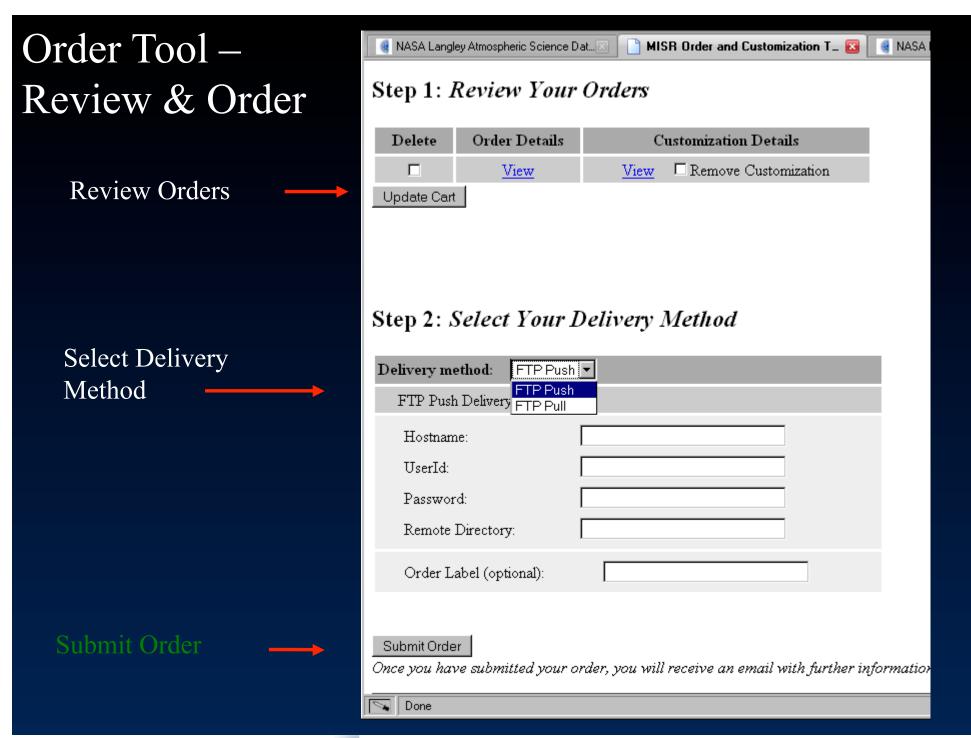
Select files to customize -



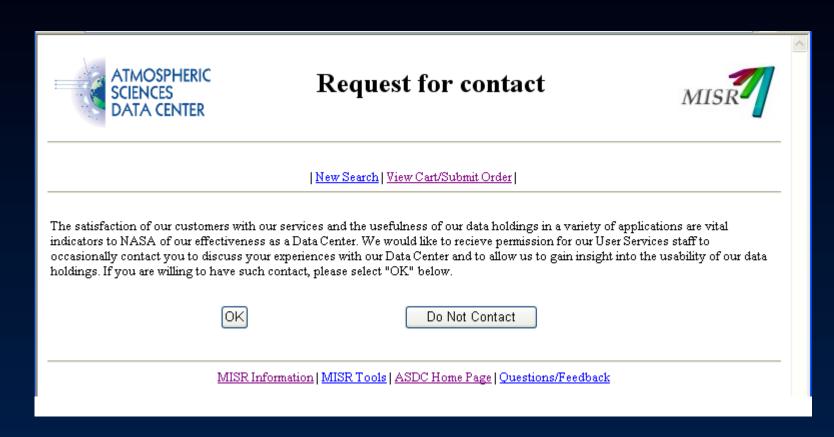
Continued next slide



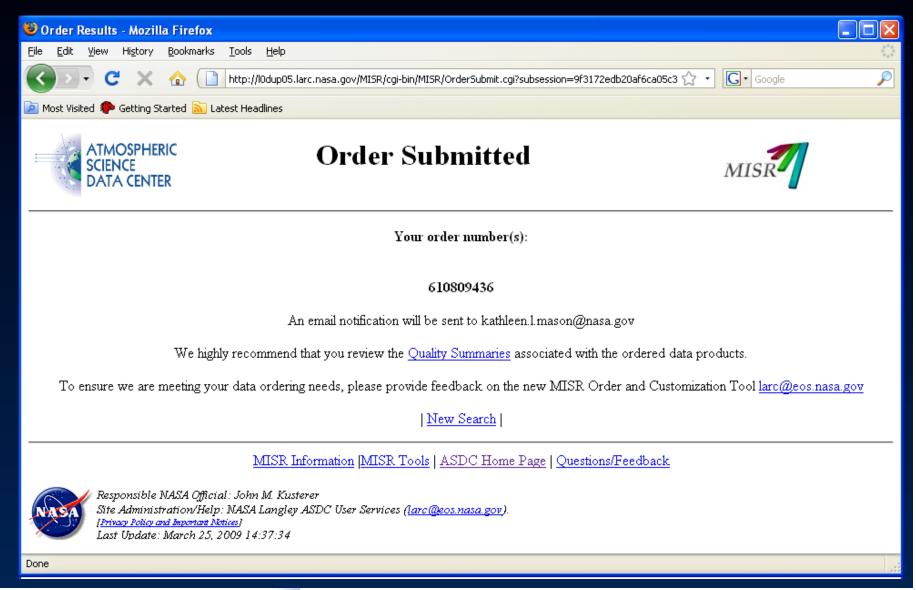




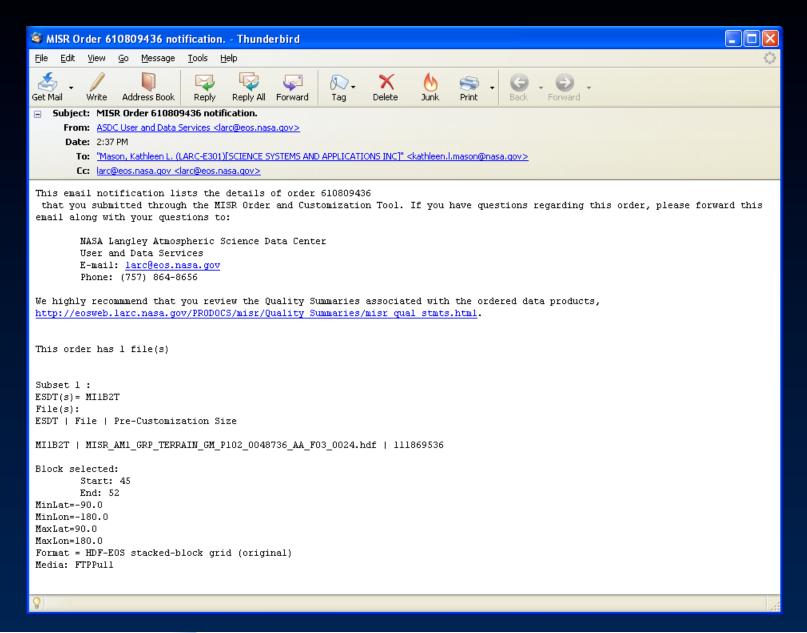
Request for Contact



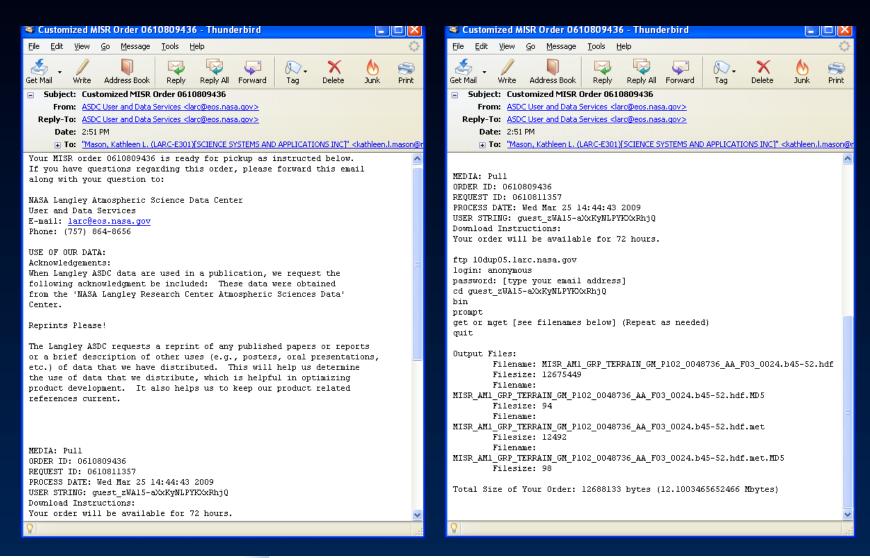
Order Details



Order Confirmation



Order Pickup Notification



Tools available from ASDC to work with MISR Data







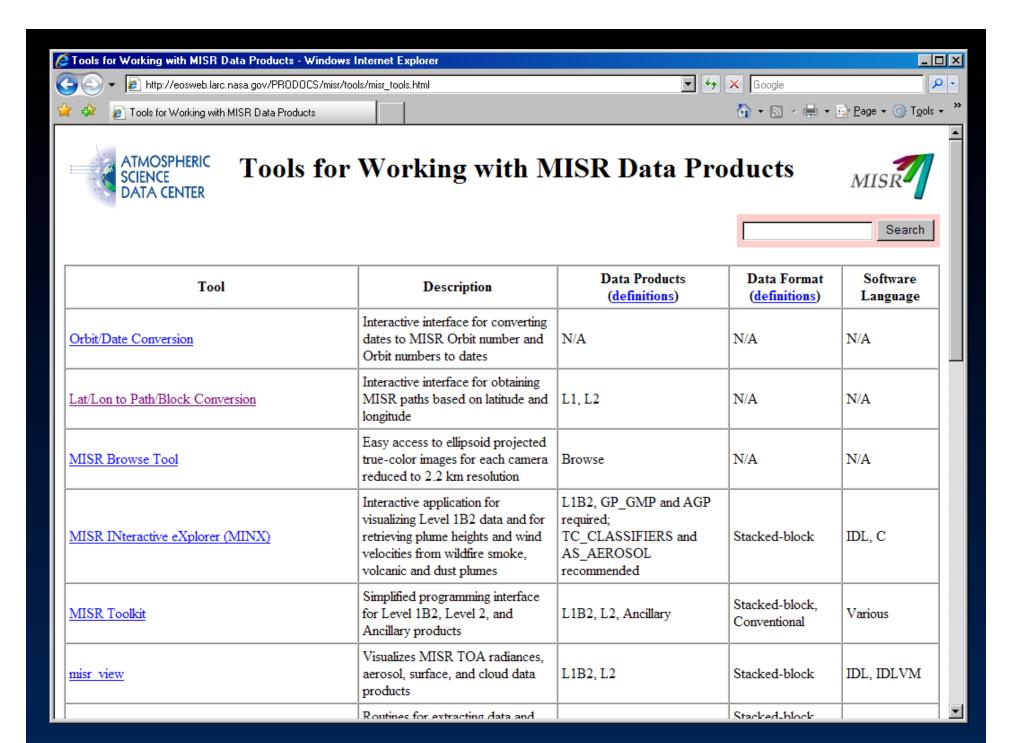
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MISR Browse Tool



MISR Data and Information





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MISR Browse Tool





The Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer (MISR) views the Earth like no other instrument. It obtains calibrated images in four spectral bands at each of nine angles, providing new information for scientists studying the Earth.

The MISR instrument orbits the earth about 15 times each day recording data during the daylight portion of the orbit. The orbit number indicates the number of revolutions or orbits since launch. There are 233 distinct orbits which are repeated every 16 days. Each of these 16 days is referred to as a Data Day. The 233 repeating orbits are called paths. Each path is divided into 180 blocks. Since the paths overlap, near global coverage is obtained in 9 days.

The nine MISR cameras are pointed at fixed angles, one viewing vertically downward (nadir or An) and four each viewing the forward and aftward directions along the line of the orbit. The four cameras viewing forward are designated Af, Bf, Cf, and Df (the Af camera being closest to the vertical,) while those viewing aftward are designated Aa, Ba, Ca, and Da.

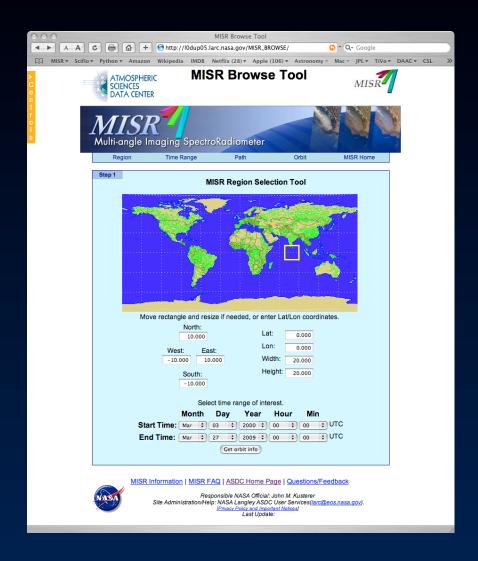
The MISR Browse Tool allows easy access to images from the MISR instrument. The browse images are ellipsoid color images for each camera and are available at two different resolutions. The default resolution is 4.4km. The image is enlarged to a 2.2km resolution by selecting "Full Size" on the controls menu in the upper left corner of the Browse Tool. The MISR red, green and blue bands are used to create the color image, which has been intentionally clipped and gamma-stretched to make cloud, ocean and land features visible.

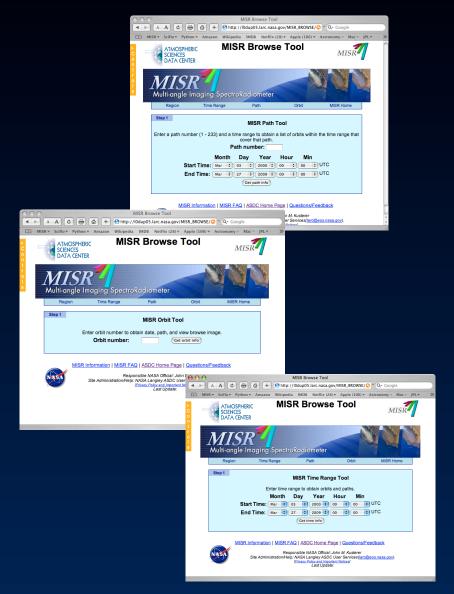
- Browse Tool Javascript MUST be enabled in your browser.
- Known Issues
- · MISR Path List and Maps by Data Day
- Download browse images from the data pool: via FTP access | via web interface
- MISR Level 3 Imagery

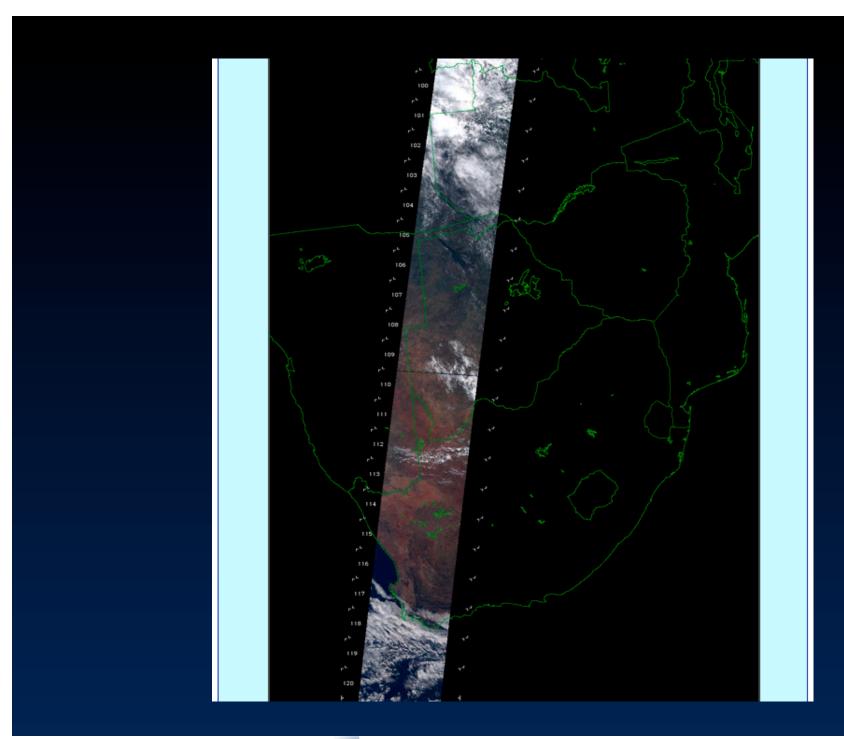
MISR was built for NASA by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California. For more information on MISR and its mission, check out the MISR Home Page. It is part of the Earth Observing System of NASA's Earth Science Enterprise. MISR was launched into a polar orbit around Earth on 18 December 1999 onboard the Terra spacecraft.



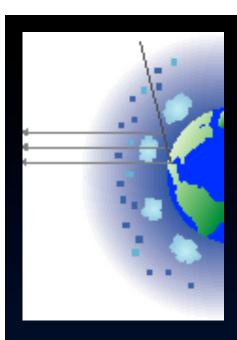
MISR Browse Tool







MISR browse tool demo



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http://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov

larc@eos.nasa.gov

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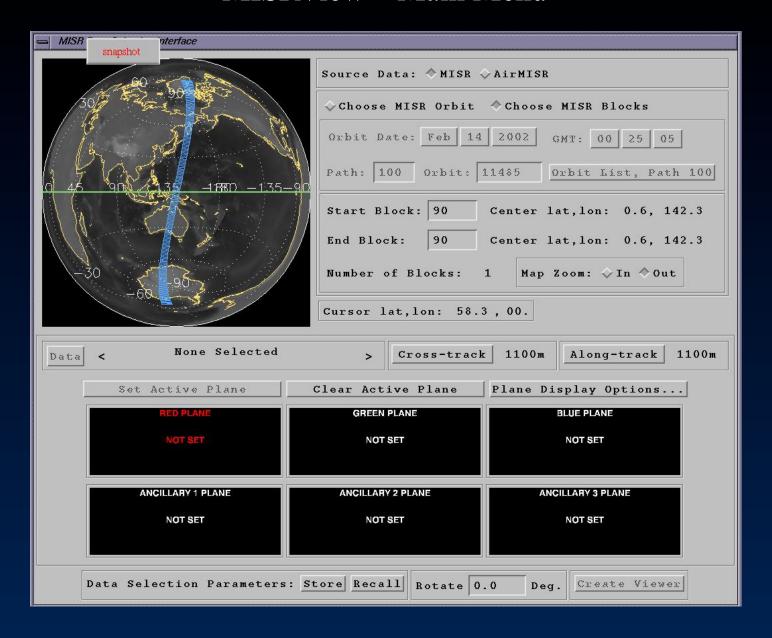
MISRView



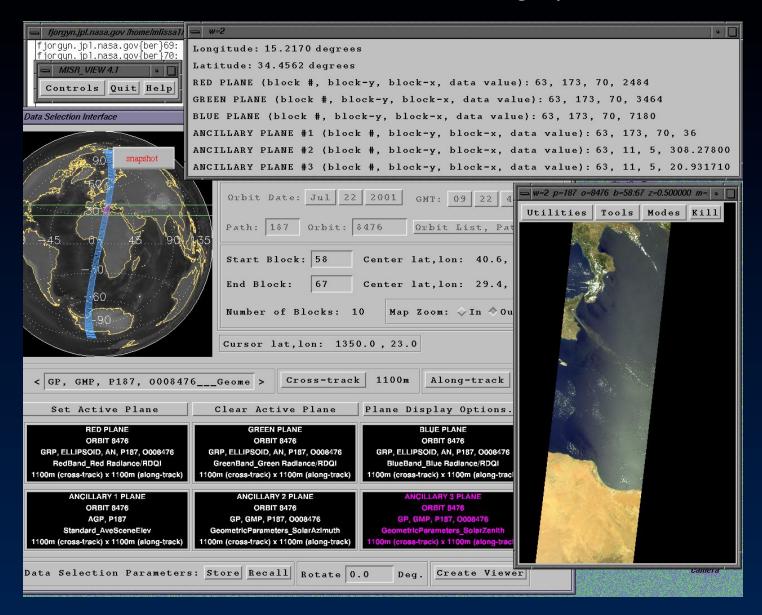
- Maps path/orbit to time and date
- Assembles MISR blocks
- Reports Lat/Lon using the AGP
- Displays true color MISR imagery
- Can reproject MISR imagery
- Requires IDL or IDL VM

- Perspective tool
- Band slider tool
- Scroll tool
- Vector overlay tool
- Reprojection tool
- Color / Contrast tools

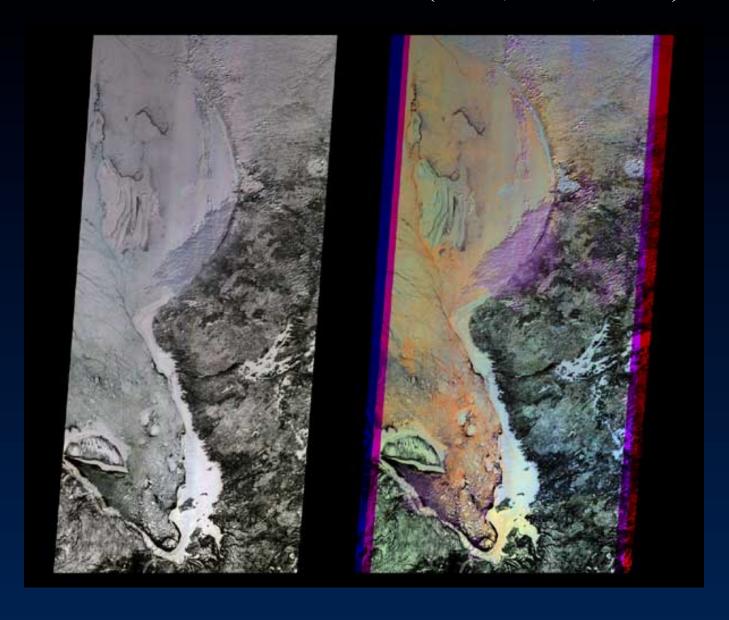
MISRView – Main Menu



MISRView – L1B2 imagery

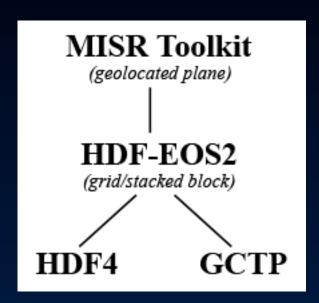


MISRView – MISR Vision (R-Ba, G-An, B-Bf)



Introduction to the MISR Toolkit API

- The MISR Toolkit API provides simplified MISR data access and geolocation functionality utilizing the GCTP metadata, instead of an ancillary data set lookup
- Abstract MISR "stacked block HDF-EOS grid" to a geolocated SOM projected plane with blocks assembled and fields unpacked and unscaled
- Reads all MISR ancillary, L1B2 and L2 products
- There are no other tools available that simultaneously make use of the GCTP geolocation metadata and are aware of the MISR "stacked block" format for all of the MISR products



MISR Toolkit API Components (Partial List)

1.1) Region Selection

MtkSetRegionByUlcLrc()

MtkSetRegionByLatLonExtent()

MtkSetRegionByPathBlockRange()

1.2) Reading a Geolocated SOM plane

MtkReadData()

MtkReadRaw()

MtkReadBlockRange()

1.3) SOM Plane Coordinate Query

MtkLSToLatLon()

MtkLatLonToLS()

MtkLSToSomXY()

MtkSomXYToLS()

1.4) Map Reprojection

TBD

2.1) Orbit/Path Query

MtkLatLonToPathList()

MtkRegionToPathList()

MtkTimeToOrbitPath()

MtkTimeRangeToOrbitList()

MtkPathTimeRangeToOrbitList()

MtkOrbitToPath()

2.2) File/Grid/Field Query

MtkMakeFilename()

MtkFindFileList()

MtkFileToGridList()

MtkFileGridToFieldList()

2.3) Coordinated Conversion

MtkPathToProjParam()

MtkLatLonToBls()

MtkBlsToLatLon()

MtkSomXYToBls()

MtkBlsToSomXY()

MtkLatLonToSomXY()

MtkSomXYToLatLon()

2.4) Unit Conversion

MtkDmsToDd()

MtkDdToDms()

MtkDdToRad()

MtkRadToDd()

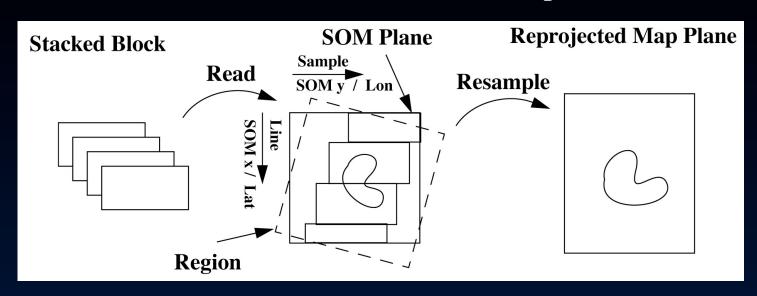
MtkDmsToRad()

MtkRadToDms()

2.5) Memory Management

MtkDataBufferAllocate() MtkDataBufferFree()

MISR Toolkit API Concept



- 1) Select a geographic region of interest
- 3) Read a geolocated SOM plane from any number of MISR product files using the selected region. The region will be "snapped" to the geolocated SOM grid determined by the path number of the product
- 4) Query the coordinates of the SOM plane, mapping between plane line/sample, SOM x/y, Latitude/Longitude and "stacked-block" block, line, sample

Note: Adjacent paths are actually separate SOM projections, so a map re-projection may be needed to compare between separate MISR paths

MISR Toolkit API Concept (cont.)

In addition to L1B2, L2 and Conventional MISR data access the MISR toolkit has the ability to

- Perform coordinate conversions between lat/lon <->SOM x/y <-> line/sample <-> block/line/sample
- Inter-compare MISR data with other data sets geographically
- Query a MISR product file to retrieve such information as block range, file version, file type, grid list, field list (including unpacked/unscaled fields), dimension list, metadata, etc.
- Construct MISR filenames and search a directory tree for the file
- Convert between path, orbit and time range
- Determine which paths/orbits cross a particular geographic location or region within a given time range

MISR Toolkit Platform and Language Availability

Platforms and Languages Available (version 1.2.0)

- C library on Linux, Mac OS X and Windows XP
- IDL on all platforms via dynamically loadable library
- Python bindings for Linux, Mac OS X and Windows XP
- Command line utilities on Linux and Mac OS X (Useful for scripting or function usage examples)

Agenda

- Background and terminology
- Obtaining data, MISR browse tool and subsetting procedures
- Data extraction and processing
- Solving problems discussed in handout
- Information about re-projection tools

MISR problem solving demo

Agenda

- > Obtaining data, MISR browse tool and subsetting procedures
- Data extraction and processing
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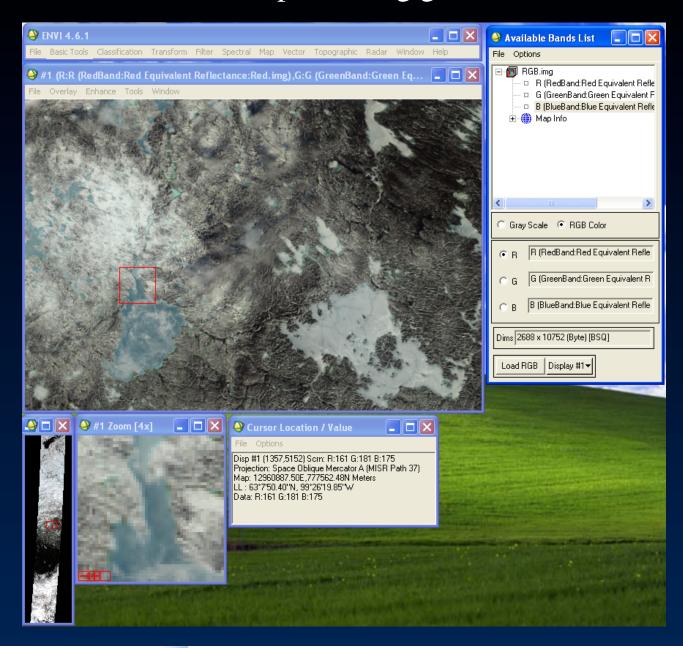
What are the coordinates of a pixel within the MISR HDF-EOS "Stacked Block" File Format?

- Inside the HDF-EOS "stacked block grid" = (block, line, sample)
- Convert (block, line, sample) \leq SOM (x,y)
 - Requires several metadata values and some arithmetic.
- Convert SOM (x,y) <-> Lat/Lon
 - Requires use of GCTP map projection coordinate conversion library in HDF-EOS distribution.
- Units: Integral block, fractional line/sample; meters x/y; decimal degrees Lat/Lon.
- This process is described in the MISR Data Product Specification, Appendix A. Also routines are provided in the MISR Toolkit.
- Or simply look up the Lat/Lon of the corresponding block, line, sample in the Ancillary Geographic Product (AGP) datasets (1.1km).

MISR Toolkit IDL example to convert to ENVI

```
pro convert2envi, filename, envifilename
 path = 0
 status = mtk_file_to_path(filename, path)
 if (status ne 0) then exit
 status = mtk_file_to_blockrange(filename, start_block, end_block)
 if (status ne 0) then exit
 status = mtk_file_to_gridlist(filename, ngrid, gridlist)
 if (status ne 0) then exit
 gridname = gridlist[0]
 status = mtk_file_grid_to_fieldlist(filename, gridlist[igrid], nfield, fieldlist)
 if (status ne 0) then exit
 fieldname = fieldlist[0]
 status = mtk_file_grid_field_to_dimlist(filename, gridname, fieldname, ndim, dimnames, dimsizes)
 if (status ne 0) then exit
 status = mtk_setregion_by_path_blockrange(path, start_block, end_block, region)
 if (status ne 0) then exit
 status = mtk_readdata(filename, gridname, fieldname, region, databuf, mapinfo)
 if (status ne 0) then exit
 status = mtk_write_envi_file(envifilename, databuf, mapinfo, filename, gridname, fieldname)
 if (status ne 0) then exit
end
```

MISR data loaded in ENVI preserving geolocation information



MISR SOM data reprojected to Geographic Lat/Lon using ENVI

